THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SUITABLE READING FOR THE TIMES PATRONS ON THE SABBATH.

An Interesting Extract From "The Story of the Other Wise Man" by Henry Van Dyke-Advice to Young Men.

A PSALM FOR THE NEW YEAR.

O New Year, teach us faith! The road of life is hard;

when our feet bleed and scourging winds us scathe, Point thou to Him whose visage was

more marred Than any man's; who saith, "Make straight paths for your feet," and

to the opprest, eCome ye to Me, and I will give you rest.'

Yet hang some lamp-like hope

Above this unknown way, Kind year, to give our spirits freer scape And our hands strength to work vhile it is day.

ombward. O bring before our fading The lamp of life, the hope that never dies.

Comfort our souls with love-

Love special, close, in which, like shel-tered dove, Each weary heart its own safe nest And love that turns above

Adaringly; contented to redgn All loves, if need be, for he love Divine.

Friend, come thou like & friend, And whether bright thy face Or dim with clouds we cannot compre-

We'll hold our patient hands, each in his And trust thee to the end.

knowing thou leadest onward to those Where there are reither days, nor months,

nor years. -Dinah Mulock-Craik.

Unto One of the Least of These.

Then again there was a silence in the Hall of Dreams where I heard the story of this other wise man, and the silence seemed to me like the space of many years, so that I cannot tell what things beful him in the land of Egypt, where he would be said to said the said to said the said to said the said befell him in the land of Egypt, where he went to seek the King, nor into what other lands he wandered on his quest. But this I heard in vague words, dimly understood, that he studied much in the ancient Hebrew writings, and from them he came to believe that the King must suffer and be distressed and be cast into prison. So Arteban looked for him among the oppressed and afficted, the sick and the wounded and the prisoners. The great desire to see the King's face burned more and more strongly in the wise man's heart, nd more strongly in the wise man's heart, and he inquired diligently concerning him. But though he found none to worship, of though he found home to worship, a found many to help; and as he fed the ungry and clothed the naked and heated to wounded and comforted the captive, a years went by more swiftly than the weaver's shuttle that flashes back and orth through the growing web. And ever as he carried the pearl, his last jewel, ext to his heart, it gained a mellower extre, a light soft and tremulous, and ridescent colors played over it like memories of the lost supplies and ridescent colors by the lost supplies and solve. es of the lost sapphire and ruby. Then, last, while I was thinking of this pearl and what it might mean, I heard the end

and what it might mean, I heard the end of the story of the other wise man. Three-and-thirty years had Artaban passed in his wanderings; his hair, once darker than the cliffs of Zagros, was now covered with wintry snow, and his eyes were duli as embers lingering among the ashes of a spent fire. Worn and weary and ready to die, but still seeking the Kins, he had come for the last time to Jerusalem, the holy city. It was the dry after Passover, and the streets were through A strange excitement seemed to agitate the crowds, and a secret tide was sweeping multitudes towards the northern gate of the city. Artaban joined himself to a little group of Parthians, dimself to a little group of Parthians, could exile from his own country, who ad come up to the Temple for the feast, and asked them whither they were going: who has done many mighty late, and crucified on the Hill of the kull, because he said that he was the ing of the Jews." The Magian's tired sart beat more quickly as he heard again it he said within himself: "The ways of are stranger than the thoughts of n, and it may be that I shall find my ag in the hands of his enemies, and or my pearl for his ransom ere he

Artaban followed the multitude, with slow and painful steps, towards the Da-mascus gate. But as he passed by the door of Herod's prison, there met him a guard of Macedonian soldiers, who were or with rude blows towards the dungeon.
Is the old man paused to look at her with
the stretched forth her hand and
the edge of his long white robe.
The mercy on me," she cried, "and father was a merchant of Persia, and he is dead, and I am seized for his debts to be sold as a slave. Save me from

desire of faith and the pity of love. He drew the pear from his breast and laid it in the hand of the slave. "Take thy ransom, daughter; it is the last of my treasures which I had kept for the King." While he spoke there came a great darkness over the sky, and shuddering tremors ran through the earth, heaving like the besom of one who struggles with a nighty grief. The walls of the houses rocked to and fro. Dust clouds filled the air. The soldiers fled in dismay. But the wise man and the slave girl whom he had ransomed cranched helpless beneath the wall. With the last thrill of the earthquake a heavy tile, loosened from the roof fell and smote the old man on the forehead. He lay breathless and pate, with the blood trickling from the wound. As the maiden bent over him to see whether he was dead, through the silence there came a voice, small and still, and very distinct, like music sounding from a long distance, in which the notes from a long distance, in which the notes are clear, but the words are lost. The girl turned to look if some one had spoken from the window above them, but she saw no one. Then the old man's lips began to move as if in answer, and also heard him say in the ancient Persian tongue: "Not so, my Lord! for when saw I thee an hungered, and fed thee? or thirsty, and gave thee drink? When saw I thee a singuer, and took thee in? or I thee a stranger, and took thee in? or naked, and clothed thee? When saw I thee sick or in prison, and came unto thee? Three-and-thirty years I sought thee? Three-and-thirty years I sought thee, but I have never seen thy face, nor ministered on earth to thee, my King. He ceased, and the strange, sweet voice came again, and again the maid understood it not. But the dying soul of Artaban heard these words: "Verily I say unto thee, inasmuch as theu hast done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, thou hast done it unto me." A still radiance of worder and joy rested on his white face, like the ray of dawn on a mountain peak. One long last breath of relief peaks of the ray of the ray of the relief peaks. relief exhaled gently from his breast. His journey was ended, his treasures were accepted. The other wise man had found the King.—From "The Story of the Other Wise Man," by Henry Van Dyke, in Harper's Magazine for January.

to-day are taking such a hold of the English people, and they have now so intense and growing an estimate of the value and necessity of absolute purity in high places, that if they cannot have a pure court in fays to come they will have no court at all. Never again will they tolerate in this realm the hideous reign of such men as the Georges. of such men as the Georges."-Chicago Christian Advocate.

Speech With Grace Seasoned With Salt. The great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweet-ness the independence of soiltude."

The Way to Heaven.

Sing me some of the bairn's songs,"
said Dr. Guthrie, the great Scotch preacher, when he was lying on the bed from
which he went to the kingdom of glory. great scholar of that nation, "Rabbi" Duncan, they called him, because of his great Hebrew learning, was found one day in his declining years by a friend intently reading a little book. "What are you doirg?" said the friend. Smiling, the you doirg?" said the friend. Smiling, the Rabbi, said, in his mative Scotch speech, "I'm learnin' the way to heaven out o' a barin's builk." It is the old way. Jesus taught it to his disciples when he took a little child and set him in the midst of them. The simplicity of faith is part of its perfection.

Dilligence in Business.

Diligence in Business.

Success in business is turned up not by carelessly walting for it, but by being diligent in business. Positions or employment are secured, not by lounging and waiting for some one to come to you and ask you to work for him, but by your diligently seeking for something to do: nor must you be too particular. Do not refuse to work because you cannot find the kind of employment you desire. Accept the best you can get, do that well, and watch for a better chance. Those who, while serving in the lower walks, are diligent, put brain into their work, and always do their best, are sure of promotion in due time. Why! Because, by doing well what they have to do, they are surely turning up something better. are surely turning up something better.
The same rule applies equally well to work in the Church. "If any man serve me (diligently) him will my Father honor,"--Religious Telescope.

Courageous Acts for Young Men.

The Fireside contains the following ex-cellent exhortations to young men: Have the courage to discharge a debt while you have the money in your pocket. Have the courage to do without that which you do not need, however much you may admire it.

Have the courage to speak your mind

Have the courage to speak your mind when it is necessary that you should do so, and to hold your tongue when it is better that you should be silent.

Have the courage to speak to a poor friend in a threadbare coat, even in the street, and when a rich one is nigh. The effort is less than many take it it to be, and the act is worthy a king.

Have the courage to set down every penny you spend, and add it up weekly.

Have the courage to set down every penny you spend, and add it up weekly. Have the courage to admit that you have been in the wrong, and you will remove the fact from the mind of others, putting a desirable impression in the place of an unfavorable one.

Have the courage to adhere to a first resolution when you cannot change it for a better, and to abandon it at the eleventh

four upon conviction.

Have the courage to face a difficulty, est it kick you harder than you bargain for. Difficulties, like thieves, often dis-

Have the courage to wear your old gar-

ments till you you can pay for new ones. Have the courage to prefer propriety to fashlon—one is but the abuse of the

THE UNIVERSITY DEGREES AGAIN. Reply to Professor Dabney and Old Alumi-

Ha! Thou has roused

The lion in his den; he stalks abroad, And the wide forest trembles at his roar. I find the danger now."

Oroenoko, Act III., Scene 2.

Instead of one, it seems that I have roused two or three, or even more. But the rearing has all the cadences of Nick Bottom's: at times "as gentle as a sucking down" again as seemle as a cious as if an arrow had pierced their | clay.

First, in reply to Professor Dabney He says that "many persons, reading Mr. Miles' letter, without having read mine, would gain the impression that the board of visitors have declared that bachelors of arts from certain other col bachelors of arts from certain other col-leges shall be permitted to apply for the M. A. degree of the University on equal terms with our own bachelors." I do not say this, but I do say that they are permitted to apply on more favorable terms than your own bachelors. To illustrate: If I wanted to take the master of arts degree of the University, and wanted to get it the easiest way possible under this present law, I should first take that it A degree from some other college. the E. A. degree from some other college and thus escape four of the E. A. course and thus escape four of the B. A. courses of the University. For, as Frofessor Dabney's comrade-in-arms, "Old Alumnus," says: "The work in the B. A. courses (of the University) is about a year ahead of the usual requirements in the majority of American colleges." So that the college B. A. degree man would gain a year's work in four subjects over the University of Virginia B. A. degree man. What college in Virginia turns out a whole class of B. A. men who know as much about thysics, Latin. turns out a whole class of B. A. men who know as much about physics, Latin, mathematics, chemistry, and the like as do the University of Virginia B. A. men? And then by this "extension of options" method, a man can become a master of arts of the Virginia University without ever studying a line of Latin, mathematics, or Greek at the University. Think of one of the new masters of arts sitting down beside one of the old masters of arts, a man who made Latin under arts, a man who made Latin under Peters, Greek under Gildersleeve or Price, mathematics under Venable, and so n. And yet the new man elected mit those subjects and learned all

But the real reason of my objection lies deeper than that. The principle underlying the law is wrong. Even if the requirements of other colleges were in advance of the University's requirements for the B. A. degree, the University should not recognize other colleges' degrees in the conferring of its master of aris degree. If a man is so well prepared to apply for the master of arts, let him stand the examinations at the University. If he is so well prepared, he will not hesitate at this. If he is not to well prepared he will try "to slip up But the real reason of my objection so well prepared he will try "to slip up on the blind side" of the degree by using his college degree as part of his

As to the polated question which Prowork.

As to the political question which Professor Dabney puts to me at the close of his communication in regard to Emory and Henry's B. A. degrees being worth half the B. A. degrees at the University, I have this to say: During the last three years of my connection with Emory and Henry's faculty there were four University of Virginia graduates in the faculty, and I think they knew what good work was, and sicceeded in getting a good deal of it done, but that has nothing to do with the case in point. Emory and Henry and University of Virginia have two distinct boards of government and two separate faculties. One is responsible to the Methodist Church, the other to the State of Virginia. If a young man prefers the University's degrees to these prefers the University's degrees to those from Emory and Henry, Hampden-Sid-ney, Washington und Lee, Richmond Colney, Washington and Lee, Richmond College and the like, it is because of the work and scholarship they represent. Any law that even partially identifies the degrees from other schools with the University degrees takes just so much from the distinct value of a University of Virginia degree. Those institutions, at home and abroad, from the German universities down, that recognize the degrees of Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, in closing an address on Tennyson, in which he called special attention to the moral purity of his poetry, said: "I do not hesitate to prophesy that the sentiments taught by Tennyson, which I have briefly expressed least of it. while frequently they become

hot-beds of humbuggery. It is to be hoped that the University of Virginia may be checked in any tendencies that way. Right there is the point of my attack. Right there is the point of my attack. That is the position which some subsequent board will find untenable. As long as such men as Zeters, Venable, Smith, Mallet, Davis and others live, no matter what a board of visitors may do, the old students will feel that the degrees will not be lightly conferred. But the trouble is "the new issue" of M. A.'s will avoid these very subjects and under the option. these very subjects, and under the option system will select subjects of more glit-

tering generalities.

This leads me to remark that the whole matter will have to be overhauled.

Now, a few words in reply to "Old Alumnus." This lion's roar comes entirely readily recognize his note. It has been heard before on the same subject.
As to the charge of misquoting Shakes-pears, I plead guilty. The expression oc-curred to me as fitting, and by a sitp of

the pen I made Hecuba and Hamlet's player swap places. The poet would have readily forgiven me, but never these alb-

As to the charge of hysterics, that is an old and threadbare trick in contro-versy to try to throw discredit upon the

opinion of an opponent I suppose "Old Alumnus" arrogates unto himself great sublimity of self-possession.

As to the charge of being a young man, I beg him to read William Pitt's reply to this same charge and to remember that it is applicable to all ages and cases. It is a most attractors charge cancelally It is applicable to all ages and cases. It is a most atrocious charge especially coming from one who admits that he is an old man and no doubt fulfilling Hamlet's description, "whose eyes are purging thick amber and plum-tree gum" and who "has a plentiful lock of wit, together with weak hams." (Did 1 quote Shakespeare aright that time?)

"Old Alumnus" tells us the open secret that a majority of the University faculty approve these changes. Thus he seeks to

approve these changes. Thus he seeks to bolster up his cause with "the majority on my side" argument. I do not suppose he has ever polled the University faculty

picked at will from a long list of options. This graduating in a school now means that he must take both B. A. and M. A. courses in it. But what of that? Instead of Intermediate Latin and Intermediate Mathematics, we now have B. A. Latin and B. A. Mathematics. If, as Professor Dabney says, "it will now be much more difficult to graduate in Latin than formerly" that purs another phase on the question, But still it does not change my statement that graduation in four schools will give the college B. A. man his Master of Aris. So "Old Alumnus" has left the record in laying this charge at my does.

A DIVER KILLED BY DYNAMITE. Singular Accident Under Thirty-Five Feet of Water.

An old and experienced diver was killed last Friday morning while working on the bottom of the North River, thirty-five feet under water. The premature explopored, caused his death through the terrific concussion which followed so deep under the surface. The diver, A. H. Fair-child, was employed by the dock depart-ment, and was at work at the end of the child, was employed by the dock department, and was at work at the end of the big imman pier at Filton and West streets, removing a reef which he had been at work on for months, destroying it hit by bit. He went down yesterday moraling with eight of the big cartridges, which he intended to put into holes which had been diffied the day before. The men pumped air to him, and John R. Lecry was the tender. Every diver has a man acting as tender to watch the line for his signals, and the bubbles of air which rise to the surface as the diver breathes. As long as they rise he is all right.

While Leary was watching he suddenly felt a heavy, dead pull on the line, and the same instant the bubbles stopped rising to the surface. He hauled up on this line at once, assisted by the two other men, and they brought the diver up quickly. He was motionless, and they dragged him on the float and hurriedly unbuckled his diving ruit. His belinet was slightly crushed and his chin showed an abrasion, where the heavy copper headdress had been forced against his face. He was dead, Lecry remembered to have heard a slight muffled report, more like the explosion of a small frecracker when wet than anything else, and when the tin pail, which held the cartridges, was hauled up, he found that only two were missing. He surmises that one or both exploded while Fairchild only two were missing. He surmises that one or both exploded while Fairchild that one or both exploded while Fairchild was ramming them home. Leary, who is an old hand at diving work, feels sure that the concussion which followed caused such a pressure in the water that it "snapped the valves of the heart." Fairchild was a native of Bridgeport, Conn. He lived at No. 47 Hudson street, and had a wife and four children. He had worked in the dock department for seventeen years. He was a veteran of the civil war, and was quartermaster of McClellan Post, Grand Army of the Republic.—Hartford Courant.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

IMPORTANT MISTAKE OF MR. JOHN WISE CORRECTED.

Explored the Northwestern Wilderness. Interesting Account of the Work.

I have read with great pleasure the

instructive address of Mr. John S. Wise on the influence of the Jamestown Colony. published in your paper of December 25th instant. It is a valuable resume of the historical events which brought about the settlement at Jamestown and the ultimate success of the Virginia Colony. It gives a clear outline of the influences which combined to bring about a result by which Virginia became the first successful Colony Great Britain ever founded anywhere, and which ultimately established on this continent the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavlan races. Had this not been North America would have fallen under the rule of the Latin races, and all the direful consequences to be apprehended therefrom. The present state of the South American powers afford examples of what would have followed had the English falled to secure a returnment lodgment on the shores of out of India they rescued that country from the same fate. Had they not suc-ceeded in this, British civilization, with all its conservative induences, would not have been known in the East as it how founding of the Virginia Colony

opened a new empire on the West to the commercial powers of the world, and the possession of the East by the same people ensured like results in that direction. More than this; when our forefathers brought their mother tongue to the wilds of America they then began that irresis-tible spread of the English language which is now sweeping over the world, and which is ultimately to direct the eco-nomic and commercial policies of the peoples and dominate in the councils of the relief

When the history of Virginia shall come to be written the breadth and depth of the subject will appear to him who shall undertake the task far beyond his utmost anticipations. These reflections have, however, led me away from my original purpose. This was nierely to correct a mistake made by the gifted speaker, and which very often occurs with other writers. In referring to the coming of writers. In referring to the coming of the Scotch-Irish people into Virginia, and the indusence for good they exerted over the State, he gives striking examples of the fact. Amongst others of this race, he particularly draws attention to Andrew Lewis, who, he says, was sent forth with Clarke to explore the Northwest wilderness, and who established the Kaskaskia and Vincennes settlements, &c.

Two of the most remarkable men who ever lived in this country are often confounded with each other, namely, Andrew Lewis and Meriwether Lewis. So far as can be distinctly traced they were not of

will give the college B. A. man his Master of Arts, So "Old Albumus" has left the record in laying this charge at my door.

I want to speak a word now of a general nature to the record in the first that the record in the lightest sense and have represented a great deal of work. The lives of such men as Harrison, Gildersleeve, Peters, Venable, Mallet, Smith and the like have gone into those degrees, and any movement to cheapen them or popularize them should be watched with the greatest solicitude by the citizens of the State. It has been the boast of Virginias that their interests a degree in America. several scheels, will now make the former senior course the course for the R. A. degree under this new law and will block out a new and more advanced course for the M. A. degree, very well. But they will always be hampered by this provision for accepting other cell-ges' degrees. It is the old story of the image of iron and clay.

There was one paragraph in the article of "Old Aluminus" which almost makes me forgive him for turning his hose of sarcasm loose on me. It reads as follows:

"Let the visitors, in continuation of their good (2) work, insist upon an entrance examination for all students desiring to maintenance examinations is the severest strain upon the respect in writch it is held by scholars everywhere. Tais reproach should be removed, and in this respect the visitors would "deserve well of the State."

As to the question of degrees I now dismiss the subject with the hope again expressed, that the University Faculty will comit to stamp with the corporate seal of this institution its approval upon knowledge and attainments acquired elsewhere, and about which, in the nature of the case, they can know so little.

Radford, Va., Dec. 27, 1832

Pity it is, however, that the artist, by the costume and other accessories, should have perpetuated the false idea that the great original was nothing more than an adventurous frontiersman or a successful border hunter.

The "Northwest wilderness," referred to by Mr. Wise, had been explored long before Andrew Lewis ever heard of the Ohio. The French had penetrated through their Canadian ressessions into that counterly their Canadian ressessions into the counterly their Canadian ressessions into the counterly that the counterly their canadian research the counterly that the counter their Canadian possessions into that coun try before the English had ever seer or heard of "Ia belle riviere," as it was or heard of the bene fivere, as it was described by them. They established the ports of Kaskaskia and Vincennes in the latter part of the Seventeenth century, to connect, if possible, their Canadian territory with their settlements in Louisiana. Afterwards the English became owners of all this territory, including the Clark in 1779, in the name of the State of Virginia, and was held under her flag He captured the British governor of the territory and brought him a prisone to Chesterfield Courthouse, and put him in charge of the military authorities at that place. This General and no associate in this fexpedition named Lewis. Mr. edition ramed Lewis.

s confounded the names both
Lewis and Clarke, General George
Lewis and Clarke, anginst the Rogers Clark's enterprise against the British in the Northwest occurred long after the date of Andrew Lewis' expedition against the Indians on the Ohio river At a still later date another Lewis mad At a still later date another Lewis made his own name immortal, as well as that of a partner in his fame. In the poetic language of the Indians, "as long as the rivers flow and the rocks stand," the world will not forget the names of Lewis and Clark. The expedition, which has indelibly stamped their characters upon the contincat, was undertaken and ac complished under the hamediate patronage and direction of Mr. Jefferson, while President of the United States. It had long been a favorite scheme of that great man to discover a way to the shores of the Pacific, along which a highway of traffic could be established from the east to the west. Anticipating the advance of the French from their settlements on the lower Mississippi, he was anxious that his own countrymen should take possessing the settlements.

lay between the waters of the upper Mississippi and the far off Pacific ocean. He knew the time must come when a stream of emigration would set in that direction. Even while he was American minister at the court of Paris his mind direction. Even while he was American minister at the court of Paris his mind was cogitating upon this subject. He saw that there was no chance of accomplishing anything at home, and that it was important that steps should be immediately taken in furtherance of his designs. Accordingly, he employed a boid and adverturous agent in Paris, furnished him with sufficient means and provided for him the necessary documents for the two forks of that mighty stream was the journey he was to undertake.

This was to penetrate the Russian dominions by way of Tobboisk and the northern water communications with the Pacific ocean, cross that vast body of water, and endeavor to find a harbor on the western coast of Nort America, from which to travel eastward to the nearest conduct of confiners of civilization.

es of civilization. to the powers of the Empress Catherine, and had passed through St. Petersburg on his ardouous undertaking. At that time traveling through Russia was not as inviting as it may be now. Nevertheless Mr. Lefterson's mission would dealers. less Mr. Jefferson's mission would doubt-less have been a successful one, had not his agent's movements unfortunately ex-cited the suspicion of Catherine's officers. At their instigation a messenger was dis-patched all the way to Tobolsk, at which place he had already arrived, with orders for his immediate return on pain

of arrest.

Seventeen years afterwards, and while he was President of the United F ates. Mr. Jefferson resolved upon carrying out his scheme for exploring the great North-west. And now began the career of that other Lewis to whom Mr. Wise intended to allude when he made reference to that most remarkable, and probably most successful exploring expedition ever attempted, considering the means at hand to prosecute it, and the important results prosecute it, and the important results that followed it. By a singular coincidence this other Lewis had also with him as coadutor a man named Clark. We have seen how George Rogers Clark, in 1779, conquered the territory now occupied by the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. It was his younger brother. Cartata William Clark, who, in 1801, ac-Illinois. It was his younger brother, Captain William Clark, who, in 1801, accompanied Meriwether Lewis in his famous expedition. Both of these noted men were born in Albemarie county, Va., within a mile or two of the town of Charlottesville, their parents having originally lived in Caroline county. They were both well known to Mr. Jefferson, who frequently referred to them as mill who frequently referred to them as mill boys bringing grist to the mill at 'Shad-

The Meriwether Lewis here referred to

was not of the same family as Andrew Lewis so far as known. If so, the connec-Lewis so tar as known. It is the tion must have been a very remote one. The progenitors of the former are said to have fled from France to Wales, also from religious persecution. From Wales they immigrated to Virginia and settled in Gloucester county, from which locality they subsequently spread over many parts of the State, but found homes chiefly parts of the State, but found homes chiefly in Goochland and Albemarie counties. The immediate family of Meriwether Lewis were relatives and near neighbors to Mr. Jefferson. He thus had abundant epportunity to observe the characteristics of the young man, who in after years was to aid his distinguished patron in making part of the most important history of his country. Young Lewis had been well educated, especially in mathematics. Under the tutorage of Mr. Jefferson he had become versed in the arts matics. Under the tutorage of Mr. Jefferson he had become versed in the arts and sciences, was familiar with the principles and practice of botany, geology and mineralogy. He had been his private and confidential secretary, and so by intimate association with that man of all knowledge, had caught from him the habit of absorbing information as well as the of absorbing information, as well as the tact of applying it. Lewis, in addition to tact of applying it. Lewis, in addition to these advantages, was remarkable for certain personal traits, which particularly recommended him as the leader of the proposed expedition. When but a lad he was noted for his self-reliance and independence of character. His habits were solitary, his demeanor grave and thoughtful. When quite a small boy he was often known to leave his bed in the dead of nisht, and with his favorite dogs, go out alone to pursue through the darkness of the forests his favorite game. As manhood approached these traits became more conspicuous, but in other and more important directions, but in other and more important directions. At an early age he had en-tered the army of the United States, and at the time he was selected by Mr. Jef-ferson to take charge of the great expe-dition held the rank of captain. He, too, has been seen, was a native of Albeits, which in after years were to find a wider theatre among the grandeur of the

great West. In personal appearance Meriwether In personal appearance Lewis was scarcely to be equalled in physical development and many beauty. He was above six feet in height, erect, sinewy and agile He was just thirty years of age when he led away the column of staiwart followers, who with a physical polymers into the boundless forests and wastes of a trackles less forests and wastes of a trackless wildefrees, inhabited by hordes of hostile savages, and swarming with beasts of prey. Clad in a suit of prepared buckskin and gherwise properly equipped for the journey, he is described as appearing on that occasion the very impersonation of courage and endurance, as one born to lead and to be observed, one in whom men lead and to be obeyed; one in whom men would trust, and whose arm in the hour of peril would be to them a tower of

went forth to his appointed task, So went forth to his appointed task, this grand, gloomy youth; a man whose remarkable career should long ago have commanded the fullest recognition in the annals of his country, and have furnished a theme of romance at every fire-side of his native State. Instead of this, not a memorial of any kind is left to exist to the value of his services. testify to the value of his services. His personal history is scarcely known, even to these who claim a share in the renown of the Virginia people.

It would be gratifying to dwell longer

upon this important and interesting epoch in American history, to show how the success of Lewis and Clark's expedition affected the destinles of the United States in that direction, and particularly to fol-low in detail the tracks of the bold and tireless explorers. For more than three years they were separated from their homes. At one time they had not been heard from for more than two years, and it was generally supposed the entire party had been swallowed up in the wilderness. To relate their adventures by land and by water, to record their escapes from the by water, to record their escapes from the toils of crafty enemies and the flerce attacks of man and beast, to tell how they were at times almost reduced to starvation and well nigh descroyed by disease, and above all, to describe with what desperate energy they had to resist the depressing thoughts of home and its kindly associations, would consume more time and space than can be allowed here.

Amidst all the trials to which his party were subjected Lewis himself never lost hope, or doubted for an instant of ultimate success in his undertaking. In the

mate success in his undertaking. In the face of the direct opposition he was never without resources, nor did his self-reliance ever desert him. Under that solemn and saturnine exterior lurked the fires of an inextinguishable energy. The very con-trast between himself and his followers bred within their minds a certain sense ored within their minds a certain sense of his personal superiority which had its power over their imaginations and af-fected their wills. They had soon ob-served and learned to tolerate his pecu-liarities. Beneath his stern exterior they had often had reason to detect a warm and unselfish nature, the effect of which discovery attracted to his person the pro-found affection of his men.

Lewis had never forsaken his solitary habits. Even while thousands of miles beyond the bounds of civilization, and in company with a limited number of his fellow-men it was his custom to wander off alone, as if to hold communion occasions he always arranged a signal, by with nature and himself. On such which his call might be answered in case of reed. It was to this habit he owed the discovery in passen of many of the most discovery in person of many of the most important physical objects that marked the route of his journey to the Pacific. Sometimes, under the impelling power of this instinct, he would penetrate the wil-derness alone, days of distance in advance

the high distinction of first seeing the gate of the Rocky mountains, which opened to his advance the route to the waters of the Columbia as they parted company with those of the Missouri at two neighboring springs within a stone's throw of each other on opposite slopes of a lofty peak. It was in the same way that from his knowledge of Indian life, and his habits of observation, that before his own people had found it out, he knew whether the country he was then occupying was inhabited, and what were the probable characteristics of its savage owners, even before one of them had been seen.

But it is time to bring to a close this hurried sketch; the chief object of which has been to point out the distinction between the several actors in the historical events referred to above. To repeat, that Andrew Lewis lived long before Meriwether Lewis, and was the hero of the war against the Shawanees in 174 on the Ohio river, and afterward played a most conspicuous part in the early part of the revolutionery war, and ended by driving Lord Dunmore out of Virginia. That Meriwether Lewis did not appear until after the revolution, that he led Mr. Jef-ferson's famous exploring expedition to the mouth of the Columbia river in 1891, and returned safely to report discoveries, every one of which were afterwards verified with the most astonishing accuracy. That the conquerer of the Northwest territory in 1779 was General George Rogers Clark, and not the Clark who accompanied Lewis in his expedition to the Parific. That the latter was Cantain. accompanied Lewis in his expedition to the Pacific. That the latter was Captain William Clark, a younger brother of George Rogers Clark, and that these two, and Meriwether Lewis were born in Albemarie county, while Andrew Lewis came from Ireland with his parents while an infant, and lived in Augusta county, Va. W. P. P.

Mr. Wise's Omissions and Errors.

I read with great interest and pleasure the address of Mr. John S. Wise before the Congregational Club, of New York, which was published in The Times of the 18th of December. The whole subject of the early settlement and population of Virginia is treated in a very interesting and attractive manner, highly instructive to those who wish to know where their forefathers came from, and the different characteristics of the different colonists are stated very clearly, intelligently and accurately.

The only class that he seems to have overlooked and omitted is the Scotch merchants, who came from Glasgow and Edinburg in considerable numbers about the middle of the last century, and were extensively engaged in the tobacco trade at different points on James river, also on the Rappahannock and Appomattox. Osborne's, in Chesterfield county, seven miles below Richmond, was one of those points; Dumfries, in Prince William county, which was then a shighter protest.

points; Dumfries, in Prince William county, which was then a shipping port, but now a "deserted village," was another: Falmouth, in Stafford county (opposite Fredericksburg) was another. Basil Gordon, the elder, was one of the Scotch merchants, who amassed a large fortune in the tobacco trade at Falmouth. Later in the tobacco trade at Falmouth. Later on, and after Richmond became the centre of an extensive tobacco trade, the Scotch merchants came in there and controlled to a large extent the foreign and domestic trade of Richmond and the interior towns. Their descendants are now found amongst the best people in Richmond, the Stuarts. the Caskles, the Cunninghams, the Haxalls, the Warwicks, the Walkers, be-

The Scotch merchants may be said to have formed a class of themselves, noted for their integrity and high sense of mercantile honor. They were without ex-ception intelligent, well educated, of thor-ough business habits, and models of superior penmanship and book-keeping, superior penmanship and book-keeping, so exact and particular that the error of a penny (their books were all kept in pounds, shillings and pence) was not allowed to remain uncorrected; their idea being that when there was an error of a penny, there night be of a pound, and so it must be looked up and corrected. One of them is said to have put these words on the opening pages of his ledgers; "God on the opening pages of his ledgers;" of them is said to have put these words on the opening pages of his ledgers: "God bless this book, and make it and me honest." Another is said to have always required of young men who applied for a situation with him to make their applications in writing, and if there was a single word nisself or an ungrammatical gie word n.isspelt, or an ungrammatical expression, the application was rejected. I have been told that this was very com-

mon with the Scotch merchants.

It may be added, that they all became wealthy as wealth was then estimated, but they did not "make haste to be rich," to become millionaires, as some merchants ness than were pursued by the Scotch merchants.

It was a Scotch merchant who set-tled at Osborne's in 1730 and made a handsome fortune in the tobacco trade, handsome fortune in the tobacco trade, and removed to Prince Edward county about 1770, and who donated the land (90 acres) on which Hampden-Sidney College was built and now stands.

The present writer is one of his lineal descendants.

There is just one other matter connected There is just one other matter connected with Mr. Wise's address which I think worthy of being roticed as a mistake, which is the more noteworthy because of the general accuracy of his statements. This mistake consists in his confounding (General) Andrew Lewis, the great Indian fighter, the "hero of Point Pleasant," whose commanding figure is on the Wash-ington monument at Richmond, with Meriwether Lewis, who went with William Clarke on their famous expedition to the head waters of the Columbia river in the year 1893. Meriwether Lowis was born in the county of Albemarle in 1774 (the year that the battle of Point Pleas-ant was fought), and was the private secretary of Mr. Jefferson during his first presidential term. See Harris' Historical Sketches of Virginia, page 171, where it is said that he was the son a wealthy farmer. He was probably of English or Weish lineage—certainly not a descendant of John Lewis, who came from Ireland to Augusta county in 1730, with his five sons, Andrew, William, Thomas, Charles and Samuel. Andrew died in the year 1781, and was buried on his own farm in Botetourt (now Roanoke county) about a mile east of the town of Salem. His grave is well marked, and there is now a petition before the Congress of the United States for an appropriation to erect a suitable monument to all memory. Some of his descendants are now living in Roanoke county. F. JOHNSTON. Salem, Va.

The original manuscript of Poems by Two Brothers' was sold at auction on De-cember 23d, at Sotherby's auction-rooms, London for 436, with the copyright reserved. The poems are those of Alfred Tennyson and Charles, the handwriting being chiefly the Laurente's. It is understood that the buyer was the University of Cambridge-the poet's university. The next highest bidder was an American; name not given.

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MRS. R. H. BLOODWORTH,

OUR LITERARY BUDGET.

AND THRIR WRITINGS.

Annie Fields Tells of a Visit to Tennysen. His Constant Preoccupation With the Work of His Life.

The recollection that sweeps most ing to Farringford for the first time, and seeing Tennyson among the surrous so admirably suited to his tastes and necessities. The place was much more retired than at present; indeed, there was neither sight nor sound during those sums mer days of any intrusion. The island might have been Prospero's own, it seemed so still and far away.

Beyond the gardens and the lawn the Beyond the gardens and the lawn the great downs sloped above the sea, and in the distance on either hand could be seen the cliffs and shores as they wound away and were lost in the dim hase that lay between us and the horizon. We found curselves suddenly walking as in a dream, surrounded with the scenery of his powers.

surrounded with the scenery of his poems.

We could not know, nor did he, what he
was yet to do. We only feit—all who
knew him feit—that he knew his work
demanded from him the sacrifice of what
the world calls pleasure. He endeavored
to hold his spirit ready, and his mind
trained and responsive.

His constant preoccupation with the
work of his life rendered him often impatient of wasting hours in mere "personal talk." He was always eager and
ready to hear of large matters of Church
or State from those who were competent
to inform him, but it was his chief loy
when his friends were gathered about
him, to read from other poets or from
his own books.

In this same visit there was much talk
of Milton, of whom he spoke as "the
great organist of verse, who always married sound to sense when he wrote."
Surely no one ever gave the lines of that
great poet as he did. It was wonderful
to hear. It would be impossible to ferget
that grand voice as he repeated:

"The imperir masign, which full high ad-

"The imperir msign, which full high advanced, Shone like a meteor streaming to the

wind,
With gems and golden lustre rich em-blazed,
Seraphic arms and trophies; all the while, Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds." His chanting of his own "Boadicea" was very remarkable:

"Thine the liberty, thine the glory, thine the deeds to be celebrated, Thine the myriad-rolling ocean, light and shadow illimitable."

But nothing could excel the effect of his rendering of "Guinevere," his voice at times tremulous with emotion, and his face turned from the light, as he read: "Let no man dream but that I love thes

and all the noble context glowing with a white heat. It was easy then to that his own ideal,

"Flos regum Arthurus," was not a legend to him alone, but a vis-ion of the Holy Grail, toward which he

It were easy, indeed it is a temptation, to record every detail, stamped, as they all are, on the memory after several visits at Farringford and at Allworth, but the all are, on the memory after several visits at Farringford and at Alfworth, but the beautiful paper printed in these pages only a few years ago by Mirs. Anne Thackeray Ritchie, now given to the world in a volume, where Tennyson stands as one of "The Light-Bearers," would make any repetition of the history of his family life worse than unnecessary. Mrs. Ritchie's friendship with the members of, that household, and her familiarity with the houses and scenery which surrounded them, have given her the opportunity to do what her genius has executed.

Summer was again here, with a touch of autumn in the air—this autumn in which we write, when we last saw Tennyson at Aldworth. He was already unwell, and suffering from a cold. He sat, however, on his couch, which was drawn across the great window, where he could see the broad green valley and the hills

see the broad green valley and the hills beyond, or, near at hand, could watch the terrace and his own trees, and catch

a glimpse of the gurden.

The great frame had lost its look of giant strength; the hands were thinner; but the habit of his mind and spirit was but the habit of his mind and spirit was the same. Again we heard the voice; again we feit the uplift of his presence. He was aware that he was not to stay here much longer, and when we bowed over him and kissed his hands, we knew and he knew it was indeed "farewell." He was surrounded with deep love and tenderness and the delightful presence of his little grandchildren, and when, shortly after his weakness increased, he doubtless heard the words sounding in his mind:

"Fear no more the heat o' the sun, Nor the furious winter's rages, Thou thy worldly task hast done,

Home art gone, and ta'en thy wages. He asked for Cymbeline, that he might carry the noble lines clearly in remem-brance. Later the moon shone full into the room, and in that dim spiendor, and to the music of the autumn wind, his spirit passed.—From "Tennyson," by An-nie Fields, in Harper's Magazine for Jan-

Literary Notes. Charles Scribner's Sons will publish Sir Edwin Arnold's drama, "Adzuma; or, The Japanese Wife," at the end of January.

Senator W. E. Chandler urges in the the January North American Review immigration be suspended till after World's Fair.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that only a consideration of the fitness of things prevented the setting up in this country of the type used in printing the new Border Edition of Scott's novels.

The Queen of Roumania ("Carmen Sylva") has just completed a novel called "Snow," relating to Roumanian peasant life. Under the title of Green Leaves," she has translated into German a series of Roumanian folk-songs. Mr. Heinemann has just published in

London (for copyright purposes) a Nor-wegian edition of Ibsen's three-act play 'Bygmester Solness.' The English trans-lation, to be ready in January, will be called 'Halvard Solness.' Interesting personal recollections of Mr. Whittier have been preserved by Mrs. James T. Fleids in an article to be printed

the February Harper's. The same number is to contain some recollections of Mr. Curtis by the Rev. John W. Chadwick, so companied by several portraits. Mr. Blackmore's new story 'Perly Cross,' the scene of which is laid in the west of England, will be published in book form next autumn by Sampson, Low & Co., who have arranged with Macmillan & Co. for its issue in serial form in Macmillan's magazine, and with Harper & Bross for the American book-form copyright.

While the publishers of trade journals are protesting against the inadequate provision made in New York postoffice for the handling of second-class matter, Congressman Cummins, of that city, is trying to get at the facts regarding the admission of periodicals to, or their exclusion from, second-class privilege. Such investigation seems to be sorely needed.

The following paragraph now going the rounds contains 57 words, 110 e's, and no other vowel: We feel extreme feeblaness when we seek perfect excellence here. We well remember men everywhere err. Even when Eden's evergreen trees sheltered Eve the serpent crept there. Yet, when tempted, when cheerlessness depressed, when helplessness fetters, when we seem deserted—then we remembar Bethichem: we beseech the Redeemer's help. We ever need the rest the bleesed expect.